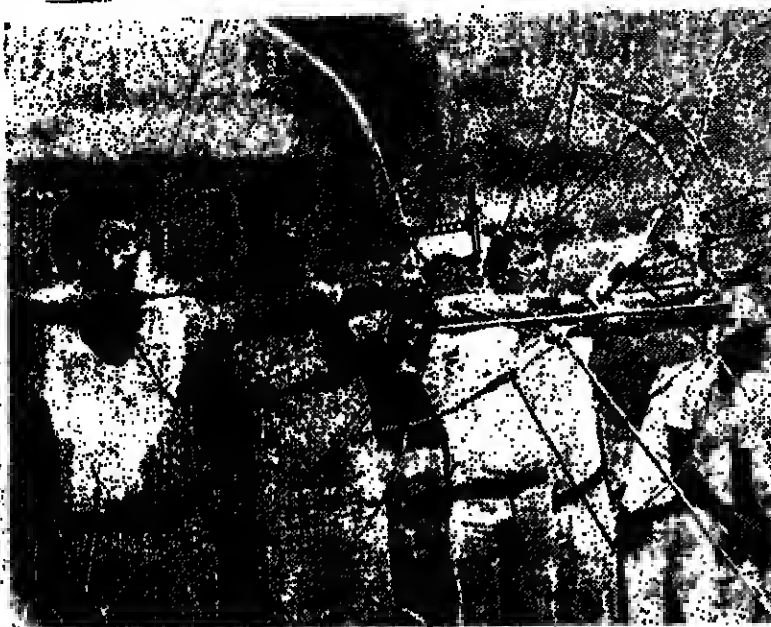


SPORTS

AT KRYLATSKOE A YEAR AFTER

The 19th national archery championship was held in Moscow a year after the 1978 world championship. The champions were announced as we were going to press. Most probably, they will be Natalya Bulanova, Olympic silver medalist, and the all-around world champion, Vladimir Yashov, who also took part in the Olympics. Both of whom secured a considerable lead during the early days of the competition.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



CHESS AND DRAUGHTS HIGHLIGHTS IN RIGA

Chess and draughts have taken over the Jan Rabin Art theatre in Riga as the 7th women's world draughts championship and the Riga international men's tournament get underway on the two stages there.

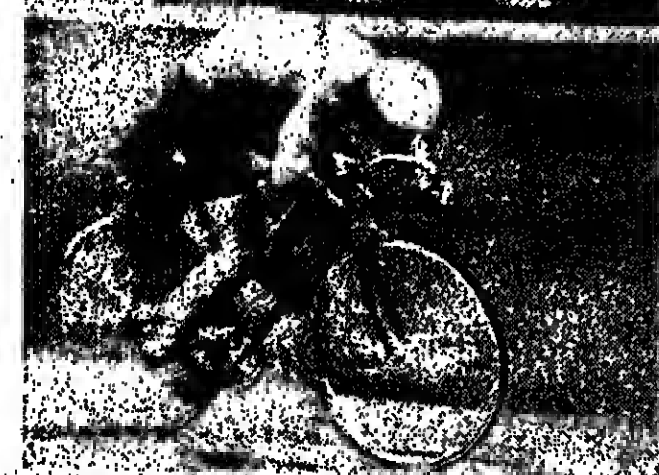
TENNIS SNAPSHOTS

The FRG beat Australia 3-0 in the Cales Cup European under-21 open championship held in Vichy, France.

Jose Luis Clerk, of Argentina, beat the more experienced Guillermo Vilas, also of Argentina, in the men's final at an international tournament in Washington.

MORELON'S RECORD TOPPLED

Sergei Kopylov from Tula, a 1980 Olympic bronze medalist, clocked 10.599 sec in the 200 m final flying start, beating the former world mark of 10.72 sec in 1966 in Zurich by Olympic champion Daniel Morelon of France. Sergei Zharevlyov from Krasnodar also broke Morelon's record, clocking 10.650. They competed at an international cycling meet at the Moscow Olympic track.



Sergei Kopylov sets a national record. Photo by Yuri Tuiov

NADIG CALLS IT A DAY

After lengthy consideration I have decided to quit competitive Alpine skiing. Marie Therese Nadig, world Cup-81 holder, told the Swiss "Sport". She had difficulty with the decision since she has not made up her mind what to do next.

There is nothing surprising in that the celebrated skier decided

to quit at the apex of her glory. I could hardly do more, she repeatedly stressed after being awarded the Crystal Globe for the world Cup victory last spring.

Even though she has not a single world title to her credit she boasts two Olympic golds in the downhill and slalom from the

1972 Sapporo Games in Japan and a bronze from the Lake Placid Olympics.

Last season an injury allowed her main rival Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, 1980 Olympic silver medalist, to enter the Cup race only when it was already well underway. But her talent permitted her to come third overall. Still Nadig secured her victory long in advance with 289 points in-

FOOTBALL NEWS

The USSR line-up has beat Madrid Atletico, 4-2, in a friendly in Luzhnik. Oleg Blinikin made a hat-trick for the hosts.

HOSTS COME OUT ON TOP

The USSR decathletes have prevailed over their US colleagues in an annual fixture in Leningrad, totalling 46,740 points to 36,885 for the visitors. In the women's seven-event meet the USSR chalked up 14,844 points and the USA, 16,372.

Alexander Nevsky from Kiev won the men's title with 8,170 points and Yekaterina Gordienko from Krivoy Rog captured the women's title with 6,320 points.

RUGBY TOUR MAY THREATEN 1984 OLYMPICS

IOC President, Juan Antonio Samaranch, voiced his concern that the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics might be boycotted by the African countries if the US tour by the South Africa Springboks rugby team goes ahead.

Samaranch spoke at a Milan conference before 400 delegates from the Association of National Olympic Committees. One hundred and thirty out of 147 national Olympic committees — Association members — assembled at the Leonardo da Vinci Conference Hall in Milan.

Rugby is a sport which has nothing to do with IOC, but we are very much concerned over the forthcoming tour and have made our position clear to the USA, said Samaranch.

FIDE'S RANKS GROW

The Palestine Liberation Organization has now added all tournaments endorsed by FIDE, as a recent FIDE General Assembly meeting in Atlanta, USA, accorded it temporary membership status. This status was also included at the Atlanta session.

FIDE temporary members have all the rights of the full members except the right to vote at General Assembly sessions.

PELE CRITICAL OF BRAZIL

Many football specialists believe that Brazil is rapidly picking up. The three-time world champions were the first to enter the 1982 world championship finals and did excellently in their recent European tour downing Britain, France and the FRG. Surprisingly, one of the team's critics is the legendary Pele.

Our players lack confidence, which is the most important thing in the game, he argues. Today the team is experimenting too much instead of sticking to their own style and seeking to beat it on their opponents. Our halfbacks are not aware of the satisfactory; the defencemen are static, and we lack real original wings in the attack. What Brazil needs now is a new Garriacha, Pele contends.

OLYMPIC WINNER'S JUBILEE

August 1 will stay long in my memory. 22nd Olympic Games titleholder, Thaurer, who won the title exactly a year ago, told a press conference in Vienna.

I feel good when I recalled the excellently organized 22nd Summer Games in the Soviet capital and that wonderful victory day, and I gladly celebrate now this jubilee as it were, she said. I came to Moscow in the face of threats, she stressed, and am fully convinced that my decision was absolutely correct.

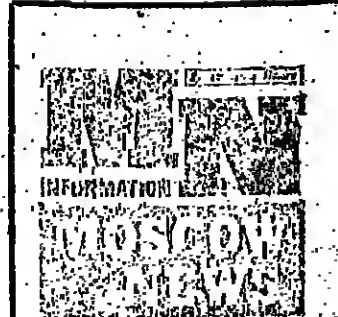
OF INTEREST

Regatta on bathtubs

Students of the Swedish physical training institute in Stockholm have held a regatta using bathtubs instead of boats, claiming optimistically that the "sport" holds much promise since a bathtub is easier to get than a rowboat, kayak or canoe.

LAUDA JR. TO TAKE OVER SOON

Sports fans still will remember the tragic news that celebrated Austrian racing driver, Nicki Lauda, just missed being burnt alive in his car. After undergoing a surgical operation Lauda said on several occasions that he intended to call it a day, but each time thought better of it. He is now introducing his two-year old son Lucas to this dangerous sport.



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A PROFOUNDLY SUBSTANTIATED DOCUMENT

A month and a half have now passed since the USSR Supreme Soviet launched its "Appeal to Parliaments and Peoples of the World". Recently deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet gave a press conference in Moscow at which they discussed the international significance of the new Soviet peace initiatives.

Alexei Chilikov, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, emphasized that the Appeal, which had been sent to parliaments in all countries to the UN Secretary-General and to heads of other international organizations, had evoked a lively response. Everywhere it has been described as a profoundly substantiated document indicative of the Soviet Union's firm resolve to resist the dangerous escalation of the war threat. The Soviet initiative has been supported by parliaments, political parties and public organizations of many countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Kurt Waldheim characterized it as an important document for the current international situation.

SITUATION IN POLAND

Warsaw, PAP news agency reports that a regular meeting of the commission for economic reform has taken place in Warsaw. Chairman of the Council of Ministers W. Jaruzelski, speaking at the meeting, said that it was being held in conditions of a dangerously aggravated social and political situation. As the strikes and demonstrations continued, Poland was losing thousands of millions of zlotys. The country and the people, Jaruzelski said, were growing poorer and the process of lifting Poland out of the crisis was being slowed down. The Stat meeting of the Operating Headquarters for overcoming the crisis has also taken

(Continued on page 2)



Right to left: deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet A. Chilikov, G. Arbatov, V. Alaksyev, L. Tolstunov during the press conference. Photo by Boris Kuznetsov

ment for the current international situation. But there has also been a different reaction to the document, Chilikov stressed. The governments of some nations, mainly the leading NATO powers, and some news media have undertaken to play down the significance of the Soviet initiatives and to present them as "Kremlin propaganda acts". Some high-placed officials in the US Administration have made statements which pay lip

REAGAN VS U.S. AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS

Washington. The conflict between the striking American air traffic controllers and the Reagan Administration is gaining momentum. Seeking to put an end to the strike, the Federal authorities are using military specialists and strikebreakers to man the airports; but despite their efforts and continuing intimidation, nearly one-third of the regular flights throughout the country have been disrupted, and American airlines are losing millions of dollars daily.

The US Department of Transportation has started issuing dismissal notices on personal orders from the president. To date, 1,000 air traffic controllers have

At New York's La Guardia Airport. The hopeless wait for a plane.



CHUVASH ACTORS PLAY AT THE ART THEATRE

Moscow theatregoers are regaled by the performances of the Chuvash Drama Theatre which is one of the most interesting national theatres in the Soviet Union. One of the plays in its repertoire is "Aunt Praskia Marries Off Her Daughter" by the Chuvash playwright Anatoly Chuvashov.

"The Soviet people followed the advance of the Peace March-81 with great attention and sympathy. The noble motives which have urged its participants to set out on such a long road and which have forced thousands of people in different countries to join this initiative are close and understandable to us... We support the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe and stand for turning the entire European continent into a zone of peace, security and good-neighbourliness..."

(From the message of greetings by Leonid BREZHNEV "To the Participants in the Peace March-81")

PEACE MARCH-81 REACHES PARIS

Paris. At the USSR Embassy in France, a ceremony has taken place at which the participants in the Peace March-81 were handed the message of greetings from Leonid Brezhnev. In his message, the Soviet leader wished new strength and fresh success in the fight for a peaceful Europe and a peaceful future of the entire mankind to all those who are anxious about the growth of the war danger and who do not want a repetition of the nuclear tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

On behalf of those who took part in the march, R. Audensen (Norway) expressed a deep gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for the greetings and for the support he gave to the noble idea of the Peace March-81. "We are happy and proud," he said, "that the leader of the

Soviet Union has addressed the people who took part in a relay of peace which has been a great success. Our aim is to create a Europe without nuclear arms, to prevent war and to achieve disarmament. In Paris, different events are being held along with meetings between the marchers to discuss topical problems of peace and disarmament. The programme for the stay of the Peace marchers in Paris includes the holding of the day, "Peace as an Open Door", and an exhibition dedicated to the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki," said S. Paines who represents the "French Woman for Peace" organization. On August 9, the "Festival for Peace" will be held to be attended by prominent public and political leaders.



Peace marchers on their way to Paris.

Photo AP-TASS

received such notices, which disqualify them from pension rights and health insurance. Several leaders of the union of air traffic controllers have been arrested and the trade union as a whole and some of its local leaders are facing enormous fines. A crash training course has been started for new air traffic controllers, and around 11,000 applications are being processed. However, the dismissals and

arrests and the threats of new draconian measures have been of virtually no avail. Only a few of the 15,000 strikers have reported for duty, while the clear majority remain determined to win a new labour contract containing provisions on better working conditions as well as earlier retirement because of the extreme strain entailed by the job.

CHINESE PREMIER TO STUMP ASEAN

Bangkok, Zhu Ziyang, Chinese Premier of the State Council, has opened his ASEAN tour with a visit to the Philippines. He is not, though, expected to visit Indonesia. The official purpose of his trip is to regulate trade and economic relations. This will be a tough go for Ziyang, since the South-East Asian countries have so far had the worst of the trade deal with the Chinese. According to observers, the visit is highlighted by mounting contradictions between the PRC and ASEAN following the failure in New York of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea.

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USA REJECTS SALT-2

Washington. President Reagan has been speaking about the reason for his Administration's delay in removing talks on limiting strategic arms. Interviewed by "The Washington Star", Reagan said that he did not want to hold talks about limiting armaments, but rather about reducing them.

This is not the first statement of this sort to have come from an American official. At the time of the SALT-2 talks, the American delegation made similar statements containing vague proposals about a "broader" and "more radical" agreement. Yet, all such proposals were later removed from the idea of a general and complete arms limitation and universal character, as has been repeatedly put forward by the USSR.

Thus as now the intent behind all such declarations, and this includes the one made by Reagan, was and still is to gain uni-

lateral advantages for the United States at the expense of the Soviet Union; to undermine the principle of equality and equal security; to tip the existing strategic balance in the world and to secure military superiority over the Soviet Union for the United States.

Obviously it is not accidental that in this interview Reagan actually dissociated himself from the SALT-2 Treaty, based on the fair principle of equality and equal security.

That the Administration in Washington is an unreliable partner, and that there can be no certainty at all that the White House will fulfill its international obligations, has been confirmed yet again by the fact that the US Administration has not only frozen the ratification of the SALT-2 Treaty, but is also disavowing it. Even though the treaty was negotiated under three presidents, two of them from the Republican Party.



USA-South Africa: the fruit of cooperation.
Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

SITUATION IN POLAND

(Continued from page 1)

place in Warsaw. It took urgently needed decisions to ensure basic food supplies, sanitation and electricity.

Commenting on the current situation in Poland, the "Zolnierz Wolnosci" newspaper writes that today it has become clearer than ever before that Solidarity is seeking a privileged position which would put it above the law. Poland has plunged into a new stage in confrontation characterized by protest action being taken out into the streets, the newspaper

continues. Some people appear to be quite confident that the government will not resort to resolute action to put an end to the threat to socialism and Poland's independence. Where they get the confidence from is a mystery. Do they believe that the concessions from the government have only become possible owing to the resolution adopted by the US House of Representatives, a move which constitutes an unprecedented interference in Poland's internal affairs. There are well-founded suspicions that there is a definite connection between the resolution and the events in Poland.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The Europeans are profoundly scared by the dangers which may result from adding the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles to the thousands of existing nuclear warheads kept on the territory of the FRG. This is why people are insisting so strongly that any opportunity of talks with the Soviet Union should be the object of careful study."
(Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany)

the development of the economy, to the well-being of peoples, the development of culture and the arts, public health and so on. The higher the degree of such competition, the deeper cooperation, the stronger and more productive becomes peaceful coexistence.

The practice of the seventies proves this. At that time the Soviet Union and the United States of America signed a number of treaties, in particular the treaty on the limitation of strategic armaments, as well as a number of general international treaties with the participation of the majority of states. These treaties restrained the arms race, created an atmosphere of trust in relations between states and could have led to further successes in this direction. But today the American Administration is trying to erase everything positive that has been achieved in international relations.

By establishing definite limitations to the conduct of states, the norms of international law impart stability to their relations. They make them predictable inasmuch as each expects that since it observes the norms of international law, its partners will do the same. The solution of any major problem presupposes the conclusion of agreements between states, which program the conduct of states in the direction in which understanding has been reached.

The concept of peaceful coexistence does not rule out the struggle between states having different social systems. But, unlike the advocates of the position of strength policy, we believe that this struggle must and can have a peaceful character. It amounts to a struggle in the realm of ideas, in competition in

WHO IS WHO

By a majority of votes, the Iranian Parliament has endorsed Muhammad Bahrani's candidacy for Prime Minister. M. J. Bahrani, whose name was put forward by Ayatollah Khomeini, is the General Secretary of the ruling Islamic Republican Party. In the previous government he held the post of Education Minister.

Begin government wins confidence motion

Tel Aviv. In Israel, M. Begin's coalition government has won a motion of confidence by a majority of three votes in the Israeli Knesset.

Political observers note that the new government is the most extremist in Israel's history. Israeli newspapers describe it as "a marriage between modern chauvinism and medieval dogmatism". Seeking to stay in office at all costs, Begin has entered into coalition with three religious parties whose political platform rests on obscurantism and out-and-out extremism.

The coalition agreement on the formation of the government provides for "Israel's right to sovereignty over the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip", which in effect amounts to an annexation of these territories seized by Israel.

SADAT BEGGING FOR MORE AMERICAN ARMS

Washington. Reporting on the recent meeting between Reagan and Sadat, an American Administration spokesman told a press conference here that the two statesmen had opened their talks by discussing US military deliveries to Egypt and the strategic situation in the region. Under the pretext of the mythical "external threat to the Middle East", Sadat had solicited additional sales from America of F-16 fighter-bombers, personnel armoured carriers, missiles, etc., even though the total sum of US military deliveries to Cairo has already reached 3,500 million dollars.

The spokesmen further revealed that Reagan and Sadat had agreed on the desirability of extending the Camp David deal by involving "moderate" Arab regimes in it.

SALVADORAN PATRIOTS ACCUSE CIA OF TORRIJOS' DEATH

Managua. The death of Omar Torrijos, no accident, said J. Rodriguez, member of the Joint Commission of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front. If one bears in mind the consistently aggressive line followed by the US State Department and the CIA against Panama, one can be in no doubt that the General's death is a result of strategic plans laid by the US State Department.

In view of its friendly relations with Cuba, and its sympathy for Nicaragua, Panama and its leaders stood in the way of Washington's expansionist plans.

THE COUP IN MALTA

London. The British press gives details of the planned coup d'etat in Malta, which became known during a preliminary meeting in the local court of the case of one of the participants in the plot.

According to the "Daily Telegraph", direct preparations for the coup d'etat were carried out in Britain where the conspirators intended to recruit several dozen foreign mercenaries. With this aim in view, they entered into contact with persons maintaining close ties with the police and the British Department of Defence. It was planned to seize key state institutions, to arrest the government and kill D. Mintoff, the country's Prime Minister.

WHO'LL REPLACE SANDS?

London. The British Parliament has announced that mid-term elections in the constituency of Fermanagh and South Tyrone (Northern Ireland, left vacant by the death of R. Sands, will be held on August 20. Sands was the first Irish Republican to die as a result of the Long Kesh hunger strike.

Last month the Parliament passed a new law banning persons serving a prison sentence from submitting their candidatures at elections. This measure was taken as a direct result of Sands' election.

But some Republicans maintain that at the elections on August 20 they will put forward Owen Carron as candidate Carron led the election campaign for Sands, and came out in defence of the prisoners on a hunger strike.

FACTS AND EVENTS

© In the first six months of this year, Thailand earned a record 15,637 million baht from rice exports. It has been announced by Chuan Leekpai, Thai Minister for Trade, that rice is bought by some 30 countries, the biggest buyer being the Soviet Union.

© In the first half of 1981, some 14,000 smugglers and traders in narcotics were arrested in Japan. This is a 6.3 per cent increase as against some period of last year, 11.4 per cent of these arrested are adolescents. The figures were quoted at an anti-drug conference, the first of its kind to be held in Japan.

© According to the latest census returns, the population of Pakistan as at March this year stood at 83,800,000.

PEOPLE

Major-General Park Se Cheek, commander of the Seoul garrison, has been relieved on charges of financial malpractice. In order to maintain his prestige, corrupt South Korean military regime occasionally indulges in "cosmetic" moves of this nature. Local observers point out, however, that under the pretext of weeding out corruption, the South Korean dictator is gradually eliminating his opponents in the hierarchy. Some political figures from the ranks of former dictator Park Chung Hee were earlier brought to trial on similar charges.



Smoke continues to pour from the Lebanese burnt-out cities and villages, destroyed by the Israeli raids, and thousands of people, continue to travel the country in search of shelter, while in Tel Aviv they are busy preparing new barbarous actions. One can only guess whose homes will be hit by these bombs (top), or who will be next to remain without a roof over their head (bottom). Photos UPI-TASS



Science and technology

REINFORCED GLASS

Specialists from the CDR have evolved a new method of producing reinforced glass mostly for the production of pipes of varying diameter. The extra strength is produced by the introduction of cations of alkali earth metals into the surface layer of the glass. A pipe, made out of such glass, can be used to hammer in nails.

OFFICE LIGHT WHICH SWITCHES OFF AUTOMATICALLY

Staff members at the US Department of Energy never have to press a switch when at work. The light in their offices is switched on and off automatically—

by an ultrasonic device which responds to a man's movement. Attached to the ceilings of each office are ultrasonic pick-up (consisting of an ultrasonic transmitter and a receiver). The device is always operative and consumes a minimum electric energy. As soon as anyone enters the office the system's equilibrium is disturbed and a signal is passed to the relay which controls the light switches turning it on — if it happens to be in the early morning, or evening, or at night. When a man leaves his office the system is put back in balance and the light switches off. The operation of this system over five years has shown that it reduces in a considerable saving of electricity, of up to 33 per cent or more.

CONTACT ESTABLISHED WITH INDIAN TRIBE

One of the last of Indian tribes in Brazil to have no immediate contact with the outside world has been discovered by an expedition sponsored by the national Indian fund of Brazil. Previous attempts to establish relations with the belated

rent uru-u-wu-wu tribe ended in failure, as the Indians "welcomed" their white visitors with arrows, wounding several of them. This time, however, they accorded a hearty welcome to the people from the "big world". They accepted their gifts and showed the guests round their settlement. The Indians subsist on edible plants and fruit, game and fish.

402 METRES IN 7.3 SECONDS

Recently American motorcycle racer Tim Berrard covered it, it might be more correct to say, 402 metres in 7.3 seconds on his Yamaha motorcycle. True, for a usual race this heavy super-high speed machine, weighing 220 kg, was specially re-equipped and reinforced.

Apart from the bike's permanent four-cylinder 450 hp engine and original ignition system, a compressor, special fuel spritzing chamber and a number of other devices were added to the monster, enabling it to immediately pick up speed. The machine's body was covered with plastic foil. Its shape is not aerodynamic, but it is not accidental — such a shape ensures the bike's stability, even at very high speeds it is used on similar charges.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHERE HAS OUR MEMORY GONE?

An article, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has published, by A. Kiprian, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, devoted to the 30th anniversary of the atomic explosion over Hiroshima. It reads, in part, as follows. A great deal has happened since Hiroshima on our planet. There have even been wars, local wars as they are called. But to date we have managed to avoid a world war or nuclear war.

What have we learnt during these years?

Six countries now know how to make atom bombs and carry out atomic tests. Israel and South Africa are also in possession of this secret, and most probably, they have carried out tests. A strategy for limited nuclear warfare is being worked out in the USA. More than once the USSR has been the initiator of and has signed a number of treaties on the limitation of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and on the banning of nuclear tests. The Soviet leadership has repeatedly proposed the United States a restriction in the arms race, especially the strategic arms race. But America's reply has been to start a new round of the arms race, including a race in nuclear arms. Is it possible that our memory has become defective?

BEHIND THE BACK OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE

A nasty propaganda campaign has been launched in Western political circles around the so-called "initiative" of the Council of European Communities to convene an international conference on Afghanistan, on "initiative" which was approved at a meeting of heads of seven leading capitalist countries, held recently in Ottawa.

The "initiative", writes A. Petrov in PRAVDA, like previous proposals we have had from Western states, has nothing to do with a realistic approach to the problem of political settlement. It should be pointed out that the Council proposes to start these talks without the participation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, only in the second stage would some "representatives of the Afghan people" be involved, who exactly these "representatives" would be is far from clear. To solve the drama of people behind their backs, to ignore the legitimate government of a sovereign state in this way, is a typical imperialist approach.

No one said this includes all initiators of European proposals, will be allowed to decide, in place of the Afghans, what form of government suits them best, or with whom and on what basis they should develop relations with other states. And it is exactly the fact that the "international conference" amounts to, Corrigendum's allegation that "the present government is responsible for the Afghan people" can only be assessed in one way, i.e., as a gross violation of the elementary ethics governing international relations. The hidden motive behind the "European proposals" is obvious, straws A. Petrov. Their authors want to lead the process of settlement away from the discussion and the removal of the main causes of tension round Afghanistan.

WORDS AND DEEDS

TASS political observer Yuri Kornilov writes: It has been announced in Brussels that the participants in a meeting of the special consultative NATO group held in the Belgian capital, have rejected the USSR's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. This decision is explained in typical Pentagon terms: talks with the Soviet Union can start only after the West re-achieves military parity with the USSR.

As is well known, the Soviet Union which is sincerely attempting to lower the level of military confrontation in Europe, has declared that simultaneously with the opening of talks on a moratorium, the deployment of the missiles in Europe should be stopped by both sides.

What is the reason for Washington's and NATO's rejection of the talks on the moratorium?

The answer is simple: the military-strategic balance that has been established between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, and that is being preserved within the framework of the constant modernization programme conducted by both sides to bring the nuclear missile forces up-to-date, is not to the liking of the Administration in Washington, particularly now that the Reagan Administration is in office, is trying to disrupt the existing balance, and is imposing on the world a new, even more dangerous, round of the arms race with the aim of ensuring its military superiority. It is precisely in the hope of attaining this illusory goal that Washington and NATO are stubbornly rejecting the constructive Soviet proposals.

Roman treasure recovered in Britain

London. In 1970, in East Anglia, a certain Mr. Brobb discovered a hoard of Roman objects, worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, to the detriment of the law. Brobb failed to report the find which was discovered only after his sudden death. By this time a factory had been built on the site which, archaeologists believe, conceals an ancient Roman temple. According to "The Economist", the Brobb case has now been handed over to a commission which investigates all cases of valuable finds having no legal owner.

OF INTEREST

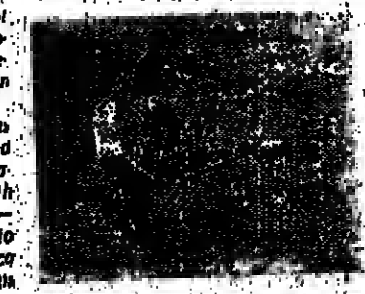
The world's oldest pipe

Archaeologists, excavating at Larnaca, on the island of Cyprus, have found what they believe to be the oldest pipe in the world. At first, the pipe's age (it was made 3,000 years ago), puzzled them. Tobacco made its first appearance in Europe in the 16th century. However, later finds—vessels containing opium to which the inhabitants of Larnaca were addicted—resolved this mystery.

The place of birth...

Every year in the USA about 300 children are born in cars.

The birth certificates of such babies give the car registration number, instead of a city or village, as the place of birth.



This celebration was devised by these two houses: the house of the village, who had been a village, was more like a village, together... Photo UPI-TASS

VIEWPOINT

Prof. Grigory TUNKIN,
Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, President,
Soviet Association of International Law.

THE USE OF FORCE IS NOT ACCEPTABLE TO INTERNATIONAL LAW

Two trends of state policies clash today in international relations. One leads to the aggravation of world tensions and, consequently, to increasing the threat of war. The other, on the contrary, helps ensure peace and detente and thus weakens the threat of war.

In what does the first trend advocated, above all, by the United States consist? It proceeds from the assumption that strength solves all problems in international relations. He who is stronger can achieve whatever he wants and make other states submit to his will. This is the law of the jungle, the law of violence. According to data provided by the Brookings Institution, over the past 30 years America has used its troops overseas 215 times.

Force and the threat of force are now regarded in the USA as an important instrument of diplomacy. Our entire planet is considered to be an area of latent confrontation between the two social systems. Hence, the striving to fill up the so-called "vacuum of force" by creating military bases, and knocking together military alliances under

the aegis of the USA and other imperialist powers.

The activation of the policy of strength is accompanied by attempts to give it sociological, legal, moral and even biological substantiation. Thus, the well-known American professor, Hans Morganthau, wrote that the tendency towards supremacy was a component of any human community, that of the family, township and professional organisations, to local political organisations and the state.

Meanwhile, the theoretical inconsistency in the policy of strength doctrine is already evident in the fact that some aspects of international relations, given out to be general, are in reality nothing less than the laws of imperialism. This striving for supremacy and for the subordination of other peoples is in no way inherent in the foreign policy of the socialist and developing countries. It is, therefore, utterly unjustified to attach the label of universality to this policy, to depict it as legitimate policy, stemming from the foundations of the modern community. Such arguments only serve to whitewash the initiators of aggression.

The policy of strength runs counter to the very foundations of modern international law. The Paris Pact of 1928, whose norms were very soon to be generally accepted, banned the settlement of international disputes by the resort to war. The UN Charter goes even further: it bans not only war but also the use of force or the threat of force in international relations.

By establishing definite limitations to the conduct of states, the norms of international law impart stability to their relations. They make them predictable inasmuch as each expects that since it observes the norms of international law, its partners will do the same. The solution of any major problem presupposes the conclusion of agreements between states, which program the conduct of states in the direction in which understanding has been reached.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● THE FIRST AIRLINER HAS LANDED AT THE NEWLY-OPENED AIRPORT IN THE ESTONIAN CITY OF TARTU. Planes can be landed here in bad weather. It is planned to modernize a number of airports in Estonia, some of them on the islands.

● CONSTRUCTION WORK IS COMING TO AN END IN DNEPROPETROVSK ON A LARGE GLASS-AND-CONCRETE AQUARIUM, WITH A FLOOR AREA OF OVER 1,000 SQ M. It will be inhabited by 42 species of fish and act as a centre for scientific studies and experiments to be carried out by the biological department of the city's University.

● THE BEST WORKS OF NORTHERN ARTISTS HAVE BEEN PUT ON DISPLAY AT AN EXHIBITION, "IVORY CARVINGS OF THE 18th-20th CENTURIES IN Kholmogory", WHICH IS NOW OPEN IN ARKHANGELSK. Delicate bowls, boxes, screens and decorations from the collections of the Hermitage, the Russian, and the State Historical and Ethnographic Museums in Leningrad have made a "comeback" to the shores of the Severnaya Dvina where they were originally made.

● A NEW ICE-BREAKER, THE "KARIM KHEBNIKOV", WHICH HAS BECOME PART OF THE FLEET OF THE FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, HAS STARTED FOR THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ARCTIC. Built in Finland, the vessel which has powerful engines, has a shallow draught. This allows it to take ships through shallow waters, like those of the many of ports in Chukotka.

THE ROSTSELMASH PLANT: PAST AND PRESENT

Today Rostselmash (the Rostov farm machine-building plant) is the country's biggest manufacturer of combine harvesters. In the course of 50 years it has turned out over 1,700,000 grain harvesters of various types.

From the very beginning, i.e. the mid-twenties when major emphasis was put on the country's industrialization, Rostselmash was assigned the role of agricultural arsenal. It had to supply the countryside with vitally needed farm machinery.

It was decided that the plant should be built in Rostov-on-Don, a city situated close to metallurgical and fuel producing centres and which possesses good railway and river transport and also disposes of adequate manpower resources.



Nivo combines ready for delivery to collective and state farms.



Another factor taken into account in the choice of the site was its closeness to the major grain producing centre of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the Volga Region.

The Rostselmash plant produced its first 1,700 tractor combines in 1932. They were sent to the recently organized collective farms to gather in the harvest, and were highly praised. In their design and efficiency, the Rostov combines competed well with foreign models. From then on the USSR stopped buying grain harvesters from other countries and the Rostselmash plant competed successfully with foreign firms. At the International Industrial Exhibition in Paris in 1937, the Soviet combine was awarded the Grand Prix.

Today Rostselmash is far from resembling the plant which began by producing machines for the countryside. It has now twice as many production areas all filled out with up-to-date equipment, and 250 to 280 SK-5 Nivo grain harvesters roll down its conveyor belt every day.

The workers of the Rostselmash plant live in these houses.

Statement by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The West German firm of Mann and Konstantin in Munich has put out a "souvenir medal" via banks and savings-banks. In the outstanding personalities of German history series, it is devoted to R. Hess, a major Nazi war criminal sentenced by the International Tribunal at Nuremberg, and still serving life imprisonment.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made a presentation in connection with the issuing of the medal to the FRG Embassy in Moscow. It is pointed out in the Ministry's statement that the coinage and distribution of the medal is a provocative act aimed at justifying the crimes and ideology of Nazism and of the leaders of fascist Germany. It represents an affront to the memory of the millions of people who lost their lives as a result of German fascism.

The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs experts, the statement reads, that the West German authorities will take all necessary measures to stop the distribution of the medal which glorifies the crimes of Hitler Germany. The initiator of the project should be held fully responsible.

TRADE UNIONS PROTECT THEIR MEMBERS

Several shops at the mechanical plant in Moscow, near the city centre, have been temporarily shut down on the orders of an inspector from the union of agricultural workers, who found an increased level of air pollution on the premises. All further operations of the shops have been banned by the trade union until effective filters are installed. Under Soviet law, trade unions are given wide powers in the control of all activities of enterprises.

HOME NEWS



Researcher E. Drobels, with buzzard chicks. ● Wooded marsh to the preserve

MARSH UNDER STATE PROTECTION

Cepkall is a unique reserve, lying in the south-eastern part of Lithuania. Spread over an area of 8.5 thousand hectares, it is of great scientific value for ornithologists, zoologists, entomologists, geographers,

geologists and pharmacologists. For the most part the preserve consists of bogs. The state has taken the area's water flow under protection as well as the birds and the fauna of the lakes and marshes where the registered

species include 366 insects and 102 birds. Many of the area's animals and plants are listed in the Red Data Book of endangered species.

All industry is forbidden in the vicinity of the preserve, and protection zones have been set up near the lakes and marshes.

Science and technology

A NEW OBSERVATORY

A new astrophysical observatory has brought the stars and planets "closer" to the scientists of Alma-Ata. The observatory is situated in Northern Tien Shan, at an altitude of 2,700 metres above sea level. The observatory near the Kazakh capital, built by the Kazakh Academy of Sciences, is equipped with a 100-centimetre mirror telescope, manufactured in the USSR.

The telescope is installed on a tower that can withstand earthquakes of nine points on the twelve-point scale. It is intended for the observation of distant stars, nebulae and planets. The telescope is also equipped with electronics to monitor the condition of the earth's atmosphere.

YET ONE MORE INSTITUTE

A Research Institute for Cultural Immunology has opened in Moscow.

This is the second centre in the Soviet Union, specializing in the study of man's protective reactions. It was set up at the Suburban Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences. The new research institution will coordinate the efforts of researchers and doctors working in the zone of BAM, the Extreme North, Chukotka and other districts. The institute specializes in prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases connected with disturbance of immune reactions.

MAN AND THE SEA

The Department of Marine Medicine at the Odessa Medical Institute has dispatched new recommendations to Soviet seafaring ships. The Department of Marine Medicine in Odessa is the only department of its kind in the country. Medical experts from the Ministry of Merchant Marine, Ministry of Fisheries and doctors from expedition ships of the USSR Academy of Sciences undergo frequent refresher courses of the department.

New vistas of Leningrad

A new architectural ensemble—the sea embankment of Vasilievsky Island—has been added to the Leningrad ensembles for which the city is famous. To date the ensemble consists of two fragments of what will eventually be when it is finished: an enormous semicircle, embracing the coastal strip of the Gulf of Finland for several dozens of kilometres. Now saw-tooth multi-storey buildings rise like a squadron that has dropped anchor on lands won from the sea.

It may seem paradoxical but our city which was born on the shores of the Baltic Sea, for 250 years did not have an outlet to it, and only now, at long last, can it be said, has a seafront, says the city's chief architect G. Buldakov.

Before building-work can start 120 million cubic metres of earth have to be dumped on the low-lying coastal area. This work has already been completed by a third. New residential blocks are going up to the south-west and to the north of the city. This means that the present city of Leningrad is now virtually without suburbs.

The central districts of the city have been "devalued" as protected zones and reconstruction here can only be undertaken after thorough study, which makes it possible to restore their original look, many buildings and architectural ensembles.

COLTS AS IF FROM A FAIRY TALE

Most of the farms in the Voronezh Region (Central Russia) provide the visitors with the opportunity of riding a high-spirited colt; the herd in the region amounts to 50 thousand horses.

The Khrenovskiy stud-farm which two centuries ago produced the Orlov breed, is the leader in its field. The efforts of many generations of Russian horse-breeders were crowned by the appearance of the Orlov steed which, as people used to say in days gone by, is equally "suited for work" between the shafts or on the hunting field.

Nearly one thousand stud-farms: the Kholmogory and the Chlenovskiy. They will form the basis for the further development of horse-breeding in the region. Plans are under way to increase the region's herd of horses by eight thousand.

Turkmen rugs and carpets

The collection of carpets at the museum of the Ashkharat experimental rug and carpet factory has been replenished with a rare piece: thanks to the varying length of pile, the conventional pattern of Turkmen rugs and carpets done on nine square metres seems almost small.

The new exhibit is one out of 200 kept at the museum, which took a skilled craftsman about six months to make and on original double-sided carpet can be seen.

A distinctive feature of Turkmen rugs and carpets is their density. The carpet-makers use 2,000 to 3,000 knots on every square metre. However, there is also an especially fine and smooth carpet in the museum which has one million knots per square metre.

Turkmen handmade rugs and carpets are famous for their bright colours, beautiful patterns and high quality.

The products of Turkmen carpet-makers enjoy world-wide fame: they are exported to 50 countries and have won prizes at world fairs in Paris and Brussels and at international fairs in Leipzig and Lima.

VIEWPOINT

HOW FAMILIAR IS THE SOVIET READER WITH FOREIGN LITERATURE?



"Izvestiya Literature", a magazine devoted to foreign literature, recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. Below Nikolai FEDORENKO, Editor-in-Chief and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, talks about its editorial policy.

From its inception the magazine was conceived as a publication dealing with the literature of all peoples of the World of East, West, and South. Initially, we focused on works published in Western Europe and the USA, for the obvious reason that these countries have a lot of literary talent to offer. But in order to live up to our readers' expectations we had to overcome this parochial attitude as it were. Of course, we are still glad to carry works by leading Western writers, though not to the detriment of authors from other continents.

We give much consideration to the literature of socialist countries. For works by its exponents, for instance, Gyna Illyes, of Hungary; Jaroslav Ivaskevich, of Poland; Pavel Vozhikov, of Bulgaria; and Anna Seghers, of the USSR, to name just a few, put pay to the myth of the uniformly, lifeless and dark of socialist literature and mark it as a reality to be characterized as the literature of socialist realism.

Our magazine has introduced Soviet readers to such brilliant South American authors as Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Jorge Amado, Miguel Asturias, Julio Cortazar, etc.

We were also the first Soviet magazine to publish many Asian and African writers.

Our aim is to publish works which reflect most fully the spirit and characteristics of the countries and peoples. Quite understandably, we ideally most closely have much in common with our view of the world; however, in order to give our readers a realistic picture of world literature, we also publish authors who are ideologically, but are honest enough to tell the truth about the present time and are concerned about the problems facing the world.

Among them are such controversial and complex figures as William Faulkner, Albert Camus, Franz Kafka, Samuel Becket, Thomas Wolfe, Evelyn Waugh, Robert Musil, Henry Barba, Max Frisch, Jerome K. Jerome, James Salinger, William Golding, Robert Merle, John Updike, Peter Weiss, Siegfried Lenz. The artistic vision of many of these writers is far removed from realism. This is why when it comes to socialist literature, we cannot accept the criticism of "socialist conservatism" which not infrequently is levelled against us in the West. If, however, our opponents refer to works of "mass culture" they would be right—indeed, we do go in for "literary trash" shaped by a standardized man devoid of any spirituality. Nor do we indulge in works, laden with pornography and vulgar sensationalism, advertising war violence and misanthropy.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

HEAT FROM THE DEPTHS OF THE EARTH

An institute for the study of geothermal problems, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union, has been set up at the Daghestan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences. One of its main tasks is to solve problems involved in the use of the earth's heat in the national economy.

In an article in TRUD, Vitaly Stupenkov, Director of the Institute, Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy, explains why Daghestan was chosen for such studies. The answer is that geographically, it lies on the Caspian coast it is possible, without too many in drill at any great depth, to bore a well and get out water of temperatures of up to 200°C. Daghestan power engineers were among the pioneers in the use of the earth's subterranean heat. Now the same facts and figures. Most of the stocks of thermal water are already in use in different branches of the republic's economy. Hot subterranean water heats 20 per cent of all housing in Dagestan, a large part of the houses in Kizlyar, and all those in Izberba. We also need to work on technical and economic rationalization for the construction of geothermal power stations of up to one million kilowatts, and hot water supply systems to towns, villages and agricultural complexes. The turbines in such stations could be driven by steam produced by very hot subterranean water once it reaches the surface.

Colder water, on the other hand, can be used to transfer its heat to substances having the subzero boiling point, as for instance, frozen used in domestic refrigeration. Another possibility is to make use of the heat from dry subterranean rocks. Water could be pumped, via a well, from the surface. Once it has been heated deep below the ground, it can be relieved via another well.

We propose to begin our tests of the exhausted oil field at Berke, which constitutes a system of a similar kind, though of natural origin.

YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE 70s

What in your view distinguishes the young generation of today from their predecessors of the 60s? This question was put by a KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondent to Viktor Rotov, the playwright. His answer is printed below.

I think that the present generation of young people have a particularly intense interest in cultural values and in the spiritual wealth accumulated by mankind. There was a time when every young man or woman were bent on studying at technical college. Today, even technologists are becoming more and more interested in the arts.

Young people search avidly for all that is of value in mankind's spiritual inheritance and I think this is a welcome trend.

I have noticed in particular that young people take a great interest in the Russian philosophy and literature of the late 19th century.

THE TAIGA HAS TO LAST FOR GENERATIONS TO COME

We should be careful that development of the natural resources in Siberia does not harm nature, writes the GIDOK newspaper. To a certain degree, this has been achieved in the area between the Angara and the Yenisei Rivers.

As new territories begin to be reclaimed for the needs of the economy, the taiga was the first to become involved in ecological relations with Man and industry. Up to this day, the natural growth of trees has exceeded by three times the rate of their felling. Yet have to bear in mind that it takes a tree 30-40 years longer to grow to a commercially useful size in this region than it does in the temperate climates of Europe. Add to this damage to the forest from pests and forest fires and it will become evident that a particularly strict programme for the use and replanting of the forests in Siberia is required.

The Ust-Ilimsk territorial and industrial complex provides over three per cent of the total timber produced in a national scale, and eight to nine per cent of that produced in Siberia. The felling of trees is accompanied by a large-scale replanting programme for the future. Over one half of the felling area, where the natural growth of trees is carefully preserved, the forests renew their stocks on its own.

In another one-fourth of this area, this process is encouraged by means of special silvicultural measures in which control is kept over the types of trees planted. In the remaining territory, new trees are being planted. Should our descendants visit these areas in the second half of the 21st century they will find technically mature trees.

AN ACTOR'S SUCCESS DEPENDS ON HIS MATERIAL

An actor's success, invariably, depends on the dramatic material he is given. This is the "gold key" which opens the door to fame, confers Donatella Bonifazi, actor and chief director of the Drama Panzerovsk Theatre in Lithuania, in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper.

Regrettably, Bonifazi continues, there is a tendency in several theatres today to reject good drama in favour of so-called director's plays in which, those who rehearse or play by Chekhov, Gorky or Turgenev—in which an original work is overshadowed by the director's technique and approach. The results are not complimentary to our great writers or to their humanism, Bonifazi contends.

It is a pity that without good dramatic material and the literature the actor cannot penetrate to the root of human relations he becomes a mere illuminator, who occasionally performs spectacular stunts. Doubtless, some people like such things, argues Bonifazi, but it is often to me, I personally, prefer Tolstoy's or Dostoevsky's Drama Theatre in Leningrad precisely because the director does not distort but, on the contrary, gives an added dimension to a literary work.

